

Panaji, 28th August, 1989 (Bhadra 6, 1911)

SERIES I No. 21

# OFFICIAL GAZETTE



## GOVERNMENT OF GOA

### EXTRAORDINARY

No. 2

**GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN  
AND DIU**  
Law Department  
Legal Affairs Branch

**Notification**

LD/1/9/85-(D)/Part File

The Finance Act, 1985 (No. 32 of 1985) which was passed by Parliament and assented to by the President of India on the 24th May, 1985 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1 dated 24-5-1985, is hereby republished for the general information.

B. S. Subbanna, Under Secretary to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Panaji, 30th June, 1986.

**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**  
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 24th May, 1985/Jyaistha 3, 1907  
(Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 24th May, 1985, and is hereby published for general information:—

**THE FINANCE ACT, 1985**

No. 32 of 1985

[24th May, 1985.]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1985-86.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**CHAPTER I**

**Preliminary**

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1985.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 41 (except sections 32, 34, 35 and 38) shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1985.

**CHAPTER II**

**Rates of Income-tax**

2. *Income-tax.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge, calculated in each case in the manner provided therein:

Provided that where an assessee, being a company, has made, during the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 and deposit with the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, under the Companies Deposits (Surcharge on Income-tax) Scheme, 1984, then, the surcharge on income-tax payable by the company,—

18 of 1964.

(a) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made is equal to, or exceeds, the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be nil; and

(b) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls short of the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be reduced by the amount of the deposit.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has,

in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, fifteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees, then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first fifteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first eight thousand rupees, of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income:

Provided that in a case referred to in the said Sub-Paragraph II, for the purpose of determining the amount of income-tax in accordance with this sub-clause, the provisions of sub-clause (ii) of the proviso below sub-Paragraph II and the provisions relating to surcharge on income-tax in the said Sub-Paragraph II shall not apply;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of fifteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of eight thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income:

Provided that in a case referred to in the said Sub-Paragraph II, for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax in accordance with this sub-clause, the provisions of clause (ii) of the proviso below the said Sub-Paragraph II and the provisions relating to surcharge on income-tax in the said Sub-Paragraph II shall not apply;

(iii) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii):

Provided that in a case referred to in the said Sub-Paragraph II, where the sum so arrived at exceeds sixty per cent. of the amount by which

the total income exceeds twelve thousand rupees, the excess shall be disregarded;

(iv) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (iii) shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve and a half percent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XIII or sub-section (1A) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(5) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (6), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XIII or sub-section (1A) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided further that an assessee, being a company, may, in lieu of payment of the amount of surcharge on income-tax at the rate specified in Paragraph E of Part III of the First Schedule, make a deposit under the scheme framed under sub-section (7) before the last instalment of advance tax" is due in its case, and where it does so, the surcharge on income-tax payable by the Company,—

(i) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made is equal to or exceeds the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be nil; and

(ii) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls short of the amount of surcharge

on income-tax payable by it, shall be reduced by the amount of the deposit.

(6) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the

case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(7) Where an assessee, being a company, makes, during the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, any deposit with the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, under any such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf, then the surcharge on income-tax payable by the company for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986,—

18 of 1984.

(i) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made is equal to or exceeds the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be nil; and

(ii) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls short of the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be reduced by the amount of the deposit.

(8) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(c) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the carriage, by road or inland waterways, of passengers or goods or in the construction of ships or in the execution of projects or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause,—

(i) a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the carriage, by road or inland waterways, of passengers or goods or in the construction of ships or in the execution of projects or in the manufacture or processing

of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income;

(ii) "project" means a project for the construction of a building, road, dam, bridge or other structure or assembly or installation of any machinery or plant;

(d) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(e) "investment company" means a company whose gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) consists mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Interest on securities", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" and "Income from other sources";

(f) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(g) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(h) "trading company" means a company whose business consists mainly in dealing in goods or merchandise manufactured, produced or processed by a person other than that company and whose income attributable to such business included in its gross total income (as defined in section 80B of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of the amount of such gross total income;

(i) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

### CHAPTER III

Direct taxes

Income-tax

**3. Amendment of section 2.** — In section 2 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (18), after sub-clause (ab), the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1984, namely: —

"(ac) if it is mutual benefit finance company, that is to say, a company which carries on, as its principal business, the business of acceptance of deposits from its members and which is declared by the Central Government under section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956, to be a *Nidhi* or Mutual Benefit Society; or".

1 of 1956.

**4. Amendment of section 10.** — In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in clause (10B), for the portion beginning with the words "at the time of his retrenchment", and ending with the words "whichever is less.", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely: —

"at the time of his retrenchment:

Provided that the amount exempt under this clause shall not exceed—

(i) an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; or <sup>14 of 1947.</sup>

(ii) fifty thousand rupees,

whichever is less:

Provided further that the preceding proviso shall not apply in respect of any compensation received by a workman in accordance with any scheme which the Central Government may, having regard to the need for extending special protection to the workmen in the undertaking to which such scheme applies and other relevant circumstances, approve in this behalf.;

(b) in clause (15), after sub-clause (iii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely: —

(iiia) interest payable to any bank incorporated in a country outside India and authorised to perform central banking functions in that country on any deposits made by it, with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, with any scheduled bank.

*Explanation.* — For the purposes of this sub-clause, "scheduled bank" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the *Explanation* to clause (iii) of sub-section (5) of section 11; ;

(c) in clause (26A), for the figures, letters and words "1st day of April, 1986", the figures, letters and words "1st day of April, 1989" shall be substituted.

**5. Amendment of section 16.** — In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (i), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986,—

(a) the *Explanation* shall be numbered as *Explanation 1*;

(b) after *Explanation 1* as so numbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely: —

*Explanation 2.* — For the purposes of the proviso to this clause, the use of any vehicle referred to therein for journey by the assessee from his residence to his office or other place of work or from such office or place to his residence, shall not be regarded as the use of such vehicle otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties;

**6. Amendment of section 17.** — In section 17 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in clause (2), in paragraph (c) of sub-clause (iii), for the portion beginning with the words "under the head "Salaries", and ending with the words "eighteen thousand rupees", the following

shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

'under the head "Salaries" (whether due from, or paid or allowed by, one or more employers), exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment, exceeds twenty-four thousand rupees';

(b) in clause (2) [as amended by clause (ii) of section 7 of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1984],—67 of 1984.

(a) in sub-clause (w), the word "and" shall be inserted at the end;

(b) in sub-clause (v), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(c) sub-clause (vi) shall be omitted.

**7. Insertion of new section 33AB.** — After section 33A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

**33AB. Tea development account.** — (1) Where an assessee carrying on business of growing and manufacturing tea in India has, during the previous year, deposited with the National Bank any amount or amounts in an account (hereafter in this section referred to as the special account) maintained by the assessee with that Bank in accordance with a scheme (hereafter in this section referred to as the scheme) approved in this behalf by the Tea Board, the assessee shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of—

(a) a sum equal to the amount or the aggregate of the amounts so deposited during the previous year, or

(b) a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the profits of such business (computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" before making any deduction under this section),

whichever is less.

**Explanation.** — In this section,—

(a) "National Bank" means the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development established under section 3 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981;

(b) "Tea Board" means the Tea Board established under section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953.

61 of 1981.

29 of 1953.

(2) Where the amount or the aggregate of the amounts deposited by the assessee in the special account during the previous year exceeds the sum allowable as deduction under sub-section (1), the excess shall be treated, for the purposes of that sub-section, as a deposit made by the assessee in the next following previous year.

(3) Where any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the special account is utilised

by the assessee for the purposes of the business referred to in sub-section (1) in accordance with the scheme,—

(a) for acquiring any asset being building, machinery, plant or furniture, the actual cost of such asset as determined under clause (1) of section 43 shall, for the purposes of this Act be reduced by the amount so utilised.

(b) for incurring any expenditure for the purposes of such business, such expenditure shall be reduced by the amount so utilised and the resultant sum, if any, shall be taken into account for the purposes of this Act.

(4) Where any amount, standing to the credit of the assessee in the special account, which is released during any previous year by the National Bank for being utilised by the assessee for the purposes of the business referred to in sub-section (1) in accordance with the scheme is not so utilised, either wholly or in part, within that previous year, the whole of such amount or, as the case may be, part thereof which is not so utilised shall be deemed to be profits and gains of business and accordingly chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year.

(5) The provisions of this section shall apply in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, and the four assessment years next following that assessment year.'.

**8. Insertion of new section 35AB.** — After section 35A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

**35AB. Expenditure on know-how.** — (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), where the assessee has paid in any previous year any lump sum consideration for acquiring any know-how for use for the purposes of his business, one-sixth of the amount so paid shall be deducted in computing the profits and gains of the business for that previous year, and the balance amount shall be deducted in equal instalments for each of the five immediately succeeding previous years.

(2) Where the know-how referred to in sub-section (1) is developed in a laboratory, University or institution referred to in sub-section (2B) of section 32A, one-third of the said lump sum consideration paid in the previous year by the assessee shall be deducted in computing the profits and gains of the business for that year and the balance amount shall be deducted in equal instalments for each of the two immediately succeeding previous years.

**Explanation.** — For the purposes of this section, "know-how" means any industrial information or technique likely to assist in the manufacture or processing of goods or in the working of a mine, oil well or other sources of mineral deposits (including the searching for, discovery or testing of deposits or the winning of access thereto).'

**9. Amendment of section 35CC.** — In section 35CC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inser-

ter and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 17th day of March, 1985, namely.—

"Provided also that no programme shall be approved under this section after the 16th day of March, 1985."

**10. Amendment of section 36.**—In section 36 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) to clause (vii), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that in the case of a bank to which clause (viiia) applies, the amount of the deduction relating to any such debt or part thereof shall be limited to the amount by which such debt or part thereof exceeds the credit balance in the provision for bad and doubtful debts account made under that clause;"

(ii) in clause (viiia),—

(1) for the portion beginning with the words "in respect of any provision" and ending with the words "in the prescribed manner.", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"in respect of any provision for bad and doubtful debts made by a scheduled bank [not being a bank approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (viiia) or a bank incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India] or a non-scheduled bank, an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of the total income (computed before making any deduction under this clause and Chapter VIA) or an amount not exceeding two per cent. of the aggregate average advances made by the rural branches of such bank, computed in the prescribed manner, whichever is higher.";

(2) in the *Explanation*, in clause (ii), for the words, brackets, letter and figure "at the end of clause (b) of sub-section (2)", the words, brackets and figures "to clause (iii) of sub-section (5)" shall be substituted;

(iii) in clauses (viii) and (viiia), for the brackets, words, figures and letter "(computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA)", the brackets, words figures and letter "computed before making any deduction under this clause and Chapter VIA)" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), after clause (iv), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(v) where such debt or part of debt relates to advances made by a bank to which clause (viiia) of sub-section (1) applies no such deduction shall be allowed unless the bank has debited the amount of such debt or part of debt in that previous year to the provision for bad and doubtful debts account made under that clause.";

**11. Amendment of section 37.**—In section 37 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words, figures and letters "and section 80VV" shall be omitted;

(b) sub-sections (3A), (3B), (3C) and (3D) shall be omitted

**12. Amendment of section 40A.**—In section 40A of the Income-tax Act,—67 of 1934.

(a) in sub-section (5), in clause (b) of *Explanation 2* [as amended by section 11 of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1984].—

(i) in sub-clause (iv), the word "and" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) in sub-clause (v), the word "and" occurring at the end shall be omitted;

(iii) sub-clause (vi), shall be omitted;

(b) sub-section (8) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986;

(c) after sub-section (11), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

"(12) No deduction shall be allowed in excess of ten thousand rupees for any assessment year in respect of any expenditure incurred by the assessee by way of fees or other remuneration paid to any person other than an employee of the assessee,—

(a) for services (not being services by way of preparation of return of income) in connection with any proceeding under this Act before any income-tax authority or the Commission constituted under section 245B or a competent authority within the meaning of clause (b) of section 269A or the Appellate Tribunal or any court,

(b) for services in connection with any other proceeding before any court, being a proceeding relating to tax, penalty, interest or any other matter under this Act; and

(c) for any advice in connection with tax, penalty, interest or any other matter under this Act.".

**13. Amendment of section 44AB.**—In section 44AB (inserted by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1984) of the Income-tax Act, in the proviso, the words "by an accountant" shall be omitted.

**14. Amendment of section 54.**—In section 54 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), the words and figures "to which the provisions of section 53 are not applicable shall be omitted.

**15. Amendment of section 58.**—In section 58 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (a) of sub-section (1), after sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

"(ia) any expenditure of the nature referred to in sub-section (12) of section 40A.".

16. *Amendment of section 80CC.*—In section 80CC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (3), in clause (a),—

(a) for the words “with the main object of carrying on the business of—”, the words “and the issue is wholly and exclusively for the purposes of carrying on the business of—” shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, the words “formed and registered in India with the main object of” shall be omitted.

17. *Omission of section 80F.*—Section 80F of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986.

18. *Amendment of section 80G.*—In section 80G of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

“(i) in a case where the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) includes any sum or sums of the nature specified in sub-clause (iiiia) or in sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) thereof, an amount equal to the whole of the sum or, as the case may be, sums of such nature plus fifty per cent. of the balance of such aggregate; and”;

(b) in sub-section (2), in clause (a), after sub-clause (iiib), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(iiic) the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust, the deed of declaration in respect whereof was registered at New Delhi on the 21st day of February, 1985; or”.

19. *Substitution of new section for section 80HHC.*—In the Income-tax Act, for section 80HHC, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

*‘80HHC. Deduction in respect of profits retained for export business.*—(1) Where an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) resident in India, is engaged in the business of export out of India of any goods or merchandise to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction of an amount, not exceeding fifty per cent. of the profits derived by the assessee from the export of such goods or merchandise:

Provided that an amount equal to the amount of the deduction claimed under this sub-section is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account to be utilised for the purposes of the business of the assessee.

(2) (a) This section applies to all goods or merchandise, other than those specified in clause (b), if the sale proceeds of such goods or merchandise exported out of India are receivable by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange.

(b) This section does not apply to the following goods or merchandise, namely:—

- (i) mineral oil; and
- (ii) minerals and ores.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (1), profits derived from the export of goods or merchandise out of India shall be,—

(a) in a case where the business carried on by the assessee consists exclusively of the export out of India of the goods or merchandise to which this section applies, the profits of the business as computed under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession”;

(b) in a case where the business carried on by the assessee does not consist exclusively of the export out of India of the goods or merchandise to which this section applies, the amount which bears to the profits of the business (as computed under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession”) the same proportion as the export turnover bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “convertible foreign exchange” means foreign exchange which is for the time being treated by the Reserve Bank of India as convertible foreign exchange for the purposes of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, and any rules made thereunder;

46 of 1973.

(b) “export turnover” means the sale proceeds receivable by the assessee in convertible foreign exchange of any goods or merchandise to which this section applies and which are exported out of India, but does not include freight or insurance attributable to the transport of the goods or merchandise beyond the customs station as defined in the Customs Act, 1962.

52 of 1962.

20. *Amendment of section 80-I.*—In section 80-I of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2), in clause (iii), for the words “four years”, the words “nine years” shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (3) in clause (iii), for the words “four years”, the words “nine years” shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (4), in clause (iv), for the words, figures and letters “before the 1st day of April, 1985”, the words, figures and letters “before the 1st day of April, 1990” shall be substituted.

21. *Omission of section 80JJ.*—Section 80JJ of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986.

22. *Omission of section 80N.*—Section 80N of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986.

23. *Amendment of section 80QQA.*—In section 80QQA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "four assessment years"; the words "nine assessment years" shall be substituted.

24. *Omission of section 80V.*—Section 80V of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986.

25. *Omission of section 80VV.*—Section 80VV of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986.

26. *Amendment of section 115.*—In section 115 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (i), for sub-clause (a), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

"(a) on so much of the amount of such long-term capital gains as relate to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands, at the rate of fifty per cent.; and".

27. *Amendment of section 115E.*—In section 115E of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words "as increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. of such income-tax" shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2), in clause (i), for the words "the aggregate of the income-tax and surcharge", the words "the income-tax" shall be substituted.

28. *Amendment of section 136.*—In section 136 of the Income-tax Act, the words and figures "and every Income-tax authority shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for the purposes of section 195, but not for the purposes of Chapter XXVI, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974.

2 of 1974.

29. *Amendment of section 139.*—In section 139 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1A), in clause (b) [as substituted by sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of section 25 of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1984], for the words "eighteen thousand rupees", the words "twenty-four thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986;

(b) in sub-section (9), in the *Explanation*, in clause (e), for the words "auditor's report", the words, figures and letter "auditor's report and where an audit of cost accounts of the assessee has been conducted under section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956, also the report under that section" shall be substituted.

67 of 1984.

1 of 1956.

30. *Substitution of new section for section 167A.*—In the Income-tax Act, for section 167A, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

**'167A. Charge of tax where shares of members unknown.'**—Where the individual shares of the

members of an association of persons (other than a company or co-operative society) in the whole or any part of the income of such association are indeterminate or unknown, tax shall be charged on the total income of the association at the maximum marginal rate.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "maximum marginal rate" shall have the meaning assigned to it in *Explanation 2* below sub-section (3) of section 164;

(b) the individual shares of the members of an association of persons in the whole or any part of the income of such association shall be deemed to be indeterminate or unknown if such shares (in relation to the whole or any part of such income) are indeterminate or unknown on the date of formation of such association or at any time thereafter.'

31. *Insertion of new section 180A.*—After section 180 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

**'180A. Consideration for know-how.'**—Where the time taken by an individual, who is resident in India, for developing any know-how is more than twelve months, he may elect that the gross amount of any lump sum consideration received or receivable by him during the previous year for allowing use of such know-how shall be treated for the purposes of charging income-tax for that year and for each of the two immediately preceding previous year as if one-third thereof were included in his income chargeable to tax for each of those years respectively and if he so elects, notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act,—

(a) such gross amount shall be so treated, and

(b) the assessments for each of the two preceding previous years shall, if made, be accordingly rectified under section 154, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the end of the financial year in which the assessment relating to the previous year in which the amount was received or receivable by such individual is made.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, the expression "know-how" has the meaning assigned to it in section 35AB.'

32. *Amendment of section 208.*—In section 208 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), in clauses (c) and (d), for the letters and figures "Rs. 15,000" the letters and figures "Rs. 18,000" shall be substituted.

33. *Amendment of section 245D.*—In section 245D of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2A), after the words, brackets and figure "order under sub-section (1)", the words "allowing the application to be proceeded with" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of October, 1984.

34. *Amendment of section 273A.*—In section 273A of the Income-tax Act, *Explanation 2* below sub-section (1) shall be omitted.

35. *Amendment of section 278A.*—In section 278A of the Income-tax Act, after the word, figures and letters “section 276CC”, the words, figures and letters “or section 276DD” shall be inserted.

36. *Consequential amendments.*—The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

(a) in section 80A,—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the figures and letters “80VV”, the figures and letter “80U” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (3), the words, figures and letters “or section 80JJ” shall be omitted;

(b) in section 80O, for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section,—

(i) “convertible foreign exchange” means foreign exchange which is for the time being treated by the Reserve Bank of India as convertible foreign exchange for the purposes of the law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange;

(ii) any income used by the assessee outside India in the manner permitted by the Reserve Bank of India shall be deemed to have been brought into India in accordance with the law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, on the date on which such permission is given; ;

(c) in section 80P in sub-section (3), the words, figures and letters “or section 80JJ” shall be omitted and for the words, figures and letters “section 80J and section 80JJ”, the words, figures and letter “and section 80J” shall be substituted;

(d) in section 80VVA, in sub-section (2),—

(i) after clause (xiii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(xviii) section 33AB;”;

(ii) clause (xxiii) shall be omitted;

(iii) clause (xxvi) shall be omitted;

(e) in section 155, sub-section (11) shall be omitted;

(f) in section 269SS, in the *Explanation*, for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) “banking company” means a company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, applies and in-

cludes any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act;”;

(g) in section 269T, in the *Explanation*, for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) “banking company” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (i) of the *Explanation* to section 269SS;”;

(h) the Tenth Schedule shall be omitted.

#### Wealth-tax

37. *Amendment of section 5.*—In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act),—

(a) in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986,—

(i) the following proviso shall be added to clause (i), namely:—

“Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to any property forming part of any business, not being a business referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (4A) of section 11 of the Income-tax Act in respect of which separate books of account are maintained or a business carried on by an institution, fund or trust referred to in clause (22) or clause (22A) or clause (23B) or clause (23C) of section 10 of that Act;”;

(ii) in clause (iv), the proviso shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (1A), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986,—

(i) for the word, brackets and figures “clauses (xv)”, the word, brackets and figures “clauses (iv), (xv)” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “two hundred and sixty-five thousand rupees”, at both the places where they occur, the words “five hundred thousand rupees” shall be substituted;

(iii) the second proviso [inserted by item (3) of sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of section 34 of the Finance Act, 1984] shall be omitted; 21 of 1984.

(iv) in the third proviso [inserted by item (3) of sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of section 34 of the Finance Act, 1984], for the words “Provided also”, the words “Provided further” shall be substituted; 21 of 1984.

(c) in sub-section (3) [as amended by sub-clause (iii) of clause (a) of section 34 of the Finance Act, 1984], the brackets, figures and letter “(xxva),” shall be omitted. 21 of 1984.

38. *Amendment of section 18B.*—In section 18B of the Wealth-tax Act, *Explanation 2* below sub-section (1) shall be omitted.

**39. Amendment of section 22D.**—In section 22D of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (2A), after the words, brackets and figure “order under sub-section (1)”, the words “allowing the application to be proceeded with” shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of October, 1984.

**40. Amendment of Schedule I.**—In the Wealth-tax Act, for Part I of Schedule I, the following Part shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1986, namely:—

**“PART I**

(1) In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family to which item (2) of this Part applies,—

**Rate of tax**

(a) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000

Nil;

(b) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000

1/2 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,50,000;

(c) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,00,000

Rs. 3,750 *Plus* 1 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000;

(d) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 20,00,000

Rs. 13,750 *plus* 2 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 20,00,000.

(2) In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 2,50,000,—

**Rate of tax**

(a) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,50,000

Nil;

(b) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000

1 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,50,000

(c) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000

Rs. 3,500 *plus* 2 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;

(d) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000

Rs. 13,500 *plus* 3 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000.”

**Interest-tax**

**41. Amendment of Act 45 of 1974.**—In the Interest-tax Act, 1974, in section 6, in sub-section (2), after the words, figures and letters “ending with the 30th day of June, 1980”, the words, figures and letters “or after the 31st day of March, 1985” shall be inserted.

**CHAPTER IV**

**Indirect Taxes**

**Customs**

**42. Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.**—The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

**43. Auxiliary duties of customs.**—(1) In the case of goods mentioned in the

First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, or in that Schedule, as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act).

52 of 1962.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1986, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

10 of 1897.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations as the case may be.

**44. Additional duties of customs (Television sets).**

(1) In the case of goods specified in the Fifth Schedule, being goods imported into India, there shall be levied and collected as an additional duty of customs an amount calculated at the rate set forth in the said Schedule.

(2) The additional duties of customs referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any other duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(3) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the additional duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

**Excise**

**45. Amendment of section 2.**—In section 2 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Act), in clause (f), after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

1 of 1944.

“(iia) in relation to goods comprising in Item No. 3A of the First Schedule, includes the labelling or re-labelling of containers and repacking

from bulk packs to retail packs or the adoption of any other treatment to render the product marketable to the consumer;".

**46. Amendment of First Schedule.**—The First Schedule to the Central Excises Act shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

**47. Special duties of excise.**—(1) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises Act, as amended from time to time, read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable (not being a notification providing for any exemption for giving credit with respect to, or reduction of duty of excise under the said Act on such goods equal to, any duty of excise under the said Act, or the additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, already paid on the raw material or component parts used in the production or manufacture of such goods), there shall be levied and collected a special duty of excise equal to ten per cent. of the amount so chargeable on such goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1986, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The special duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excise Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the special duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

**48. Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.**—The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

**49. Additional duties of excise (Television sets).**—(1) In the case of goods specified in the Fifth Schedule, being goods manufactured in India, there shall be levied and collected as an additional duty of excise an amount calculated at the rate set forth in the said Schedule.

(2) The additional duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any other duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(3) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to

refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the additional duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

(4) The additional duties of excise leviable under sub-section (1) shall be for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

## CHAPTER V

### Miscellaneous

**50. Amendment of Act 2 of 1899.**—In the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in Schedule I, in the column headed "Proper Stamp-duty", with effect from the 1st day of July, 1985,—

(a) in article No. 14, for the words "Twenty-five naye paise", the words "One rupee" shall be substituted;

(b) in article No. 37, for the words "One rupee", the words "Two rupees" shall be substituted.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

### PART I

#### Income-tax and Surcharge on Income-tax

##### Paragraph A

###### Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

##### Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 Nil;

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 Rs. 1,000 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;

(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000 Rs. 2,250 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000 Rs. 3,750 plus 35 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;

(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 Rs. 7,250 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;

(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000 Rs. 11,250 plus 45 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;

(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000  
 Rs. 20,250 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;

(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000  
 Rs. 35,250 plus 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

#### *Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

#### *Sub-Paragraph II*

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 exceeds Rs. 15,000,—

#### *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000  
 Nil;

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000  
 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000  
 Rs. 1,540 plus 27 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;

(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000  
 Rs. 2,890 plus 35 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;

(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000  
 Rs. 4,640 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000  
 Rs. 6,640 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;

(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000  
 Rs. 16,640 plus 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Sub-Paragraph,—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 12,000;

(ii) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 17,610, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000.

#### *Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve and half per cent. of such income-tax.

#### *Paragraph B*

In the case of every co-operative society,—

#### *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000  
 15 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000  
 Rs. 1,500 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000  
 Rs. 4,000 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

#### *Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

#### *Paragraph C*

##### *Sub-Paragraph I*

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

#### *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000  
 Nil;

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000  
 5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000  
 Rs. 750 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000  
 Rs. 2,500 plus 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;

(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000  
 Rs. 10,000 plus 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

#### *Surcharge on income-tax*

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

#### *Sub-Paragraph II*

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

#### *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000  
 4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000  
 Rs. 600 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000  
 Rs. 2,350 plus 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;

(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000  
 Rs. 8,850 plus 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

***Surcharge on income-tax***

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

**Explanation.**—For the purposes of this Paragraph, “registered firm” includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

***Paragraph D***

In the case of every local authority,—

***Rate of income-tax***

On the whole of the total income      50 per cent.

***Surcharge on income-tax***

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

***Paragraph E***

In the case of a company,—

***Rates of income-tax*****I. In the case of a domestic company,—**

(1) where the company is a 55 per cent. of the total company in which the public income; are substantially interested

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—

(i) in the case of an industrial company      60 per cent. of the total income;

(ii) in any other case      65 per cent. of the total income.

**II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—**

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government

(ii) on the balance, if any, 70 per cent. of the total income

***Surcharge on income-tax***

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

**PART II*****Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases***

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:

	Income-tax	Rate of income- tax	Rate of surcharge
<b>1. In the case of a person other than a company—</b>			
(a) where the person is resident in India—			
(i) on income by way of interest other than “Interest on securities”	10 per cent.	<i>Nil</i>	
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries	25 per cent.	<i>Nil</i>	
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races and crossword puzzles	30 per cent.	<i>Nil</i>	
(iv) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.	<i>Nil</i>	
(v) on income by way of interest payable on	10 per cent.	<i>Nil</i>	
(A) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;			
(B) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;			
(C) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and any rules made thereunder			42 of 1956.
(vi) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.	<i>Nil</i>	
(b) where the person is not resident in India—			
(i) in the case of a non-resident Indian—			
(A) on investment income and long-term capital gains	<i>Nil</i>	20 per cent.	
(B) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.	<i>Nil</i>	
(C) on the whole of the other income			income-tax at 30 per cent of the amount of the income, or income-tax in respect of the income at the

	Income-tax		Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(ii) in the case of any other person—				
(A) on the whole of the income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income,	whichever is higher;		
(B) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of the income, or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income,	whichever is higher;		
2. In the case of a company—	15 per cent.	Nil;		
(a) where the company is a domestic company—				
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities".	20 per cent.	1 per cent.;		
(ii) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security).	21.5 per cent.	1.075 per cent.;		
(b) where the company is not a domestic company—				
(i) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company.	25 per cent.	Nil;		
(ii) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency	25 per cent.	Nil;		
(iii) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1A) of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern	40 per cent.	Nil;		
(iv) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item (b) (iii)] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Govern-				
			ment or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—	
			(A) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.
			(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976—	2.5 per cent.;
			(1) on so much income as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India, in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or trade mark or similar property	20 per cent. Nil;
			(2) on the balance, if any, of such income	40 per cent. Nil;
			(v) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government—	
			(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent. 2.5 per cent.;
			(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	40 per cent. Nil;
			(vi) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent. 2.2 per cent.;
			(vii) on any other income	65 per cent. 3.25 per cent.;
			<i>Explanation.</i> —For the purposes of this Part "investment income", "long-term capital gains" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII-A of the Income-tax Act.	
			PART III	
			<i>Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80, and computing "advance tax".</i>	
			In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the	

rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (1A) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167A of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section], shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

#### *Paragraph A*

##### *Sub-Paragraph I*

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

##### *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,750 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 9,250 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 29,250 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

##### *Sub-Paragraph II*

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 exceeds Rs. 18,000,—

##### *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 plus 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

#### *Paragraph B*

In the case of every co-operative society,—

##### *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

#### *Paragraph C*

##### *Sub-Paragraph I*

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

##### *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 plus 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 plus 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

##### *Sub-Paragraph II*

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

##### *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 plus 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 plus 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

**Paragraph D**

In the case of every local authority,—

**Rates of income-tax**

On the whole of the total 50 per cent.  
income

**Paragraph E**

In the case of a company,—

**Rates of income-tax**

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a 50 per cent. of the total  
a company in which the pu-  
blic are substantially in-  
terested

(2) where the company is  
not a company in which the  
public are substantially in-  
terested—

(i) in the case of a trad-  
ing company or an invest-  
ment company 60 per cent. of the total  
income;

(ii) in any other case 55 per cent. of the total  
income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic  
company,—

(i) on so much of the total  
income as consists of

(a) royalties received from  
Government or an Indian con-  
cern in pursuance of an agree-  
ment made by it with the Go-  
vernment or the Indian concern  
after the 31st day of March,  
1961 but before the 1st day of  
April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering tech-  
nical services received from Go-  
vernment or an Indian concern  
in pursuance of an agreement  
made by it with the Government  
or the Indian concern after the  
29th day of February, 1964 but  
before the 1st day of April, 1976

and where such agreement has,  
in either case, been approved by  
the Central Government 50 per cent.

(ii) on the balance, if any, of  
the total income 65 per cent.

**Surcharge on income-tax**

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance  
with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph  
shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the  
rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

**PART IV**

[See section 2(8)(f)]

**Rules for computation of net agricultural income**

**Rule 1.**—Agricultural income of the nature re-  
ferred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of section  
2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if  
it were income chargeable to income-tax under that  
Act under the head "Income from other sources"  
and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act  
shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall  
apply subject to the modification that the reference

to section 40A therein shall be construed as not in-  
cluding a reference to sub-sections (3) and (4) of  
section 40A.

**Rule 2.**—Agriculture income of the nature refer-  
red to in sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c) of clause  
(1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than  
income derived from any building required as a  
dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue  
or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind refer-  
red to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed  
as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under  
that Act under the head "Profits and gains of busi-  
ness or profession" and the provisions of sections 30,  
31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sec-  
tions (3) and (4) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the  
Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply  
accordingly.

**Rule 3.**—Agricultural income of the nature re-  
ferred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2  
of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from  
any building required as a dwelling house by the  
receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or  
the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said  
sub-clause (c) shall be computed as if it were income  
chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the  
head "Income from house property" and the provi-  
sions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far  
as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of the said section  
23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the  
references to "total income" therein shall be con-  
strued as references to net agricultural income and  
and that the words, figures and letter "and before  
making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be  
omitted.

**Rule 4.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in  
any other provisions of these rules, in a case where  
the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown  
and manufactured by him in India, such income shall  
be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-  
tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income  
shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the  
assessee.

**Rule 5.**—Where the assessee is a partner of  
a registered firm or an unregistered firm as-  
sessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of  
section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the  
previous year has any agricultural income, or is a  
partner of an unregistered firm which has not been  
assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of  
the said section 183 and which in the previous year  
has either no income chargeable to tax under the  
Income-tax Act or has total income not exceed-  
ing the maximum amount not chargeable to  
tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has  
any agricultural income, then, the agricultural in-  
come or loss of the firm shall be computed in accord-  
ance with these rules and his share in the agricul-  
tural income or loss of the firm shall be computed  
in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-sec-  
tion (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the  
Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be  
regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the  
assessee.

**Rule 6.**—Where the assessee is a member of an  
association of persons or a body of individuals

(other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

**Rule 7.** — Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

**Rule 8.** — Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government of the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

**Rule 9.** — (1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or the first day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act, —

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1978 or the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (6) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on

the 1st day of April, 1978, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979 or the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1979, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980 or the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1980, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981 or the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1981, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982 or the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1982, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983 or the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1983, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the

assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the period aforesaid.

(3) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, noting in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1977, or of the Schedule to the Finance Act, 1978, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1979 or of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1981, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1982, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1983, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1984, shall be set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

29 of 1977.  
19 of 1978.  
21 of 1979.  
  
44 of 1980.  
16 of 1981.  
14 of 1982.  
11 of 1983.  
  
21 of 1984.

*Rule 10.* — Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

*Rule 11.* — The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

*Rule 12.* — For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 42)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(i) in Heading No. 27.09, for the entry in column (3), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading No. (2) of Heading No. 84.51/55, for the entry in column (3), the entry "200%" shall be substituted;

(iii) in Heading No. 84.62,—

(1) in sub-heading No. (1), for the entry in column (3), the entry "100%, plus Rs. 100 per bearing" shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading No. (2), for the entry in column (3), the entry "200% plus Rs. 100 per bearing" shall be substituted;

(3) in sub-heading No. (3), for the entry in column (3), the entry "200%, plus Rs. 100 per bearing" shall be substituted.

### THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 46)

#### PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(i) in Item No. 14AA,—

(a) for the Heading "CHEMICALS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:—", the Heading "INORGANIC CHEMICALS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:—" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-Item (1), the brackets and figure "(1)" shall be omitted;

(c) sub-Item (2) and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted;

(ii) in Item No. 14E, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Thirteen per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 16B, in the second column, for the words "IN SHEETS, BLOCKS, BOARDS OR THE LIKE:", the words "IN SHEETS, BLOCKS, BOARDS OR THE LIKE, WHETHER OR NOT FACE COVERED WITH TEXTILE FABRICS, ARTIFICIAL PLASTIC MATERIAL, PAINT, PAPER OR METAL," shall be substituted;

(iv) in Item No. 18,—

(a) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item II(i)(a), the entry "One hundred and five rupees per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(b) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item II(i)(b), the entry "One hundred and fifteen rupees per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(c) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item II(ii), the entry "Twenty-five rupees per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(d) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item II(iii), the entry "One hundred and fifteen rupees per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(e) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item III(i), the entry "Eight paise per count per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(f) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item III(ii), the entry "Twenty-four rupees per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(g) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item IV, the entry "Twelve rupees per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(v) in Item No. 18A,—

(a) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (i), the entry "Eight paise per count per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(b) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (ii), the entry "Twenty-four rupees per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 18B, for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (ii), the entry "Twenty-four rupees per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(vii) in Item No. 18C, for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (ii), the entry "Twenty-four rupees per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(viii) in Item No. 18D, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Six hundred and sixty rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted;

(ix) in Item No. 18E, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Thirty rupees per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(x) in Item No. 19,—

(a) in the second column, for the words, brackets and figures "if (i) in such fabrics cotton predominates in weight, or (ii) such fabrics contain more than 40 per cent. by weight of cotton and 50 per cent. or more by weight of non-cellulosic fibres or yarn or both", the words "if in such fabrics cotton predominates in weight" shall be substituted;

(b) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item II, the entry "The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, plus twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(xi) in Item No. 20, for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (2), the entry "The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, plus twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(xii) in Item No. 21,—

(a) in the second column, for the words and figures "fabrics in which wool predominates in weight or which contain more than 30 per cent. of wool and 50 per cent. or more of non-cellulosic fibre or yarn or both", the words "fabrics in which wool predominates in weight" shall be substituted;

(b) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (2), the entry "The duty for the time being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, plus twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(xiii) in Item No. 22,—

(a) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (2), the entry "The duty for the time

being leviable on the base fabrics, if not already paid, plus twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(b) for *Explanation II*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

*Explanation II.*—This Item does not include glass fabrics.”;

(xiv) in Item No. 22A, for each of the entries in the third column against sub-Items (1) and (2), the entry “Six hundred and sixty rupees per metric tonne.” shall be substituted;

(xv) in Item No. 25,—

(a) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (1), the entry “One hundred rupees per metric tonne” shall be substituted;

(b) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (2), the entry “Twelve per cent. *ad valorem*.” shall be substituted;

(c) for the entries in the third column against sub-Items (3) (i) and (3) (ii), the entries “One hundred rupees per metric tonne.” and “Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.” shall, respectively, be substituted;

(d) for the entries in the third column against sub-Items (4) (i) and (4) (ii), the entries “One hundred rupees per metric tonne.” and “Eight hundred and twenty-five rupees per metric tonne.” shall, respectively, be substituted;

(e) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (5), the entry “Twelve per cent. *ad valorem*.” shall be substituted;

(f) for the entries in the third column against sub-Items (6) (i), (6) (ii) and (6) (iii), the entries “One hundred rupees per metric tonne.”, “Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.” and “Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.” shall, respectively, be substituted;

(g) for the entries in the third column against sub-Items (7) (i) and (7) (ii), the entries “One hundred rupees per metric tonne.” and “Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.” shall, respectively, be substituted;

(h) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (8), the entry “Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.” shall be substituted;

(i) for the entries in the third column against sub-Items (9) (i) and (9) (ii), the entries “One thousand and five hundred rupees per metric tonne.” and “Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.” shall, respectively, be substituted;

(j) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (10), the entry “Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.” shall be substituted;

(k) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (11), the entry “Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.” shall be substituted;

(l) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (12), the entry “One thousand and

five hundred rupees per metric tonne.” shall be substituted;

(m) for the entries in the third column against sub-Items (13) (i), (13) (ii), (13) (iii) and (13) (iv), the entries “One thousand and five hundred rupees per metric tonne.”, “One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five rupees per metric tonne.”, “One thousand three hundred and seventy-five rupees per metric tonne.” and “One thousand and five hundred rupees per metric tonne.” shall, respectively, be substituted;

(n) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (14), the entry “Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.” shall be substituted;

(o) for the entry in the third column against sub-Item (15), the entry “One thousand and one hundred rupees per metric tonne, plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on pig iron or steel ingots, as the case may be.” shall be substituted;

(p) for the entries in the third column against sub-Items (16) (i) and (16) (ii), the entries “One hundred rupees per metric tonne.” and “Eight hundred and twenty-five rupees per metric tonne.” shall, respectively, be substituted;

(q) in clause (xviii) of the *Explanation*, the words “and includes a corrugated sheet” shall be inserted at the end;

(xvi) in Item No. 26A, in the *Explanation* below sub-Item (10),—

(a) in clause (vi), the words “and includes a corrugated or troughed sheet” shall be inserted at the end;

(b) in clause (x), for the words “or extrusion process;”, the words “extrusion, welding or brazing process;” shall be substituted;

(xvii) in Item No. 26B, in clause (vi) of the *Explanation* below sub-Item (8), the words “and includes a corrugated or troughed sheet” shall be inserted at the end;

(xviii) in Item No. 27,—

(a) in the entry in the second column against sub-Item (10), for the words “hollow sections”, the words “hollow sections and semi-hollow sections” shall be substituted;

(b) in the *Explanation* below sub-Item (11),—

(1) in clause (vi), the words “and includes a corrugated or troughed sheet” shall be inserted at the end;

(2) after clause (x), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(xa) “semi-hollow section” means a section which is normally extruded, drawn or cast and any part of whose cross-section is a partially enclosed void, the area of which is substantially greater than the square of the width of the gap;’;

(xix) in Item No. 29A, in the entry in the second column against sub-Item (2), after the

words "package type air conditioners", the words "split unit air conditioners, cooling or room unit and condensing unit therefor" shall be inserted;

(xx) in Item No. 41, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Five paise each." shall be substituted;

(xxi) in Item No. 68, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twelve per cent. *ad valorem*," shall be substituted.

## PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(i) after Item No. 3, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

### '3A. PAN MASALA—

Pan masala, that is to say, any preparation containing betelnuts and any more other ingredients such as lime, catechu, cardamom, copra and menthol, put up for sale in unit containers and commonly known as "pan masala".

Twenty rupees per kilogram.'

(ii) after Item No. 14AA, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

### "14AAA. ORGANIC CHEMICALS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:—

(1) Acetic acid

Fifteen per cent.  
*ad valorem*.

One rupee per cubic metre.

(2) Acetic anhydride

Fifteen per cent.  
*ad valorem*.

One hundred rupees per metric tonne.

(3) Acetone

Fifteen per cent.  
*ad valorem*.

One thousand rupees per metric tonne.

(4) Phenol

Fifteen per cent.  
*ad valorem*.

One rupee per kilogram.

(5) Methanol

Fifteen per cent.  
*ad valorem*.

Thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

(6) Caprolactam

Fifty per cent.  
*ad valorem*.

Ten rupees per cubic metre.

(7) Dimethyl terephthalate

Fifty per cent.  
*ad valorem*.

(iii) for Item No. 14F, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

### "14F. COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS NOT CONTAINING ALCOHOL OR OPIUM, INDIAN HEMP OR OTHER NARCOTIC DRUGS OR NARCOTICS, NAMELY:—

One hundred and five per cent. *ad valorem*.

(i) Preparations for the care of the skin, beauty or make-up preparations and manicure, or pedicure preparations, such as: beauty creams, vanishing creams, cold creams, make-up creams, cleansing creams, skin foods and skin tonics, face powders, baby powders, toilet powders, talcum powders and grease paints, lip-sticks, eye-shadow and eye-brow pencils, nail polishes and varnishes, cuticle removers and other preparations for use in manicure or chiropody, sun-burn preventive preparations and sun-tan preparations, barrier creams to give protection against skin irritants, personal (body) deodorants, depilatories.

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

(ii) Preparations for the care of the hair, such as: brilliantines, perfumed hair oils, hair lotions, pomades and creams, hair dyes, shampoos whether or not containing soap or organic surface active agents.

(iii) Shaving creams, whether or not containing soap or organic surface active agents.

**Explanation I.**—"Alcohol", "Opium", "Indian Hemp", "Narcotic Drugs" and "Narcotics" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 2 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

**Explanation II.**—This Item includes cosmetics and toilet preparations whether or not they contain subsidiary pharmaceutical or antiseptic constituents, or are held out as having subsidiary curative or prophylactic value.

**Explanation III.**—This Item includes unmixed products, only when they are in packing of a kind sold to the consumer and put up with labels, literature or other indications that they are for use as cosmetics or toilet preparations or put up in a form clearly specialised to such use;'

(iv) for Item No. 14H, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

### "14H. GASES INCLUDING LIQUEFIED OR SOLIDIFIED GASES, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:—

(1) Oxygen

One rupee per cubic metre.

(2) Chlorine

One hundred rupees per metric tonne.

(3) Ammonia

One thousand rupees per metric tonne.

(4) Carbonic acid (carbon dioxide)

One rupee per kilogram.

(5) Chlorofluoro hydrocarbons of Methane and Ethane

Thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

(6) Acetylene (whether dissolved condition or not)

Ten rupees per cubic metre.

(v) for Item No. 16, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

### 16. TYRES

"Tyre" means a pneumatic tyre in the manufacture of which rubber is used, and includes the inner tube, the tyre flap and the outer cover of such a tyre:

I. (1) Tyres for motor vehicles and trailers—

(a) Tyres for two-wheeled motor vehicles, namely, scooters, motor cycles, motor-peds and autocycles—

(i) Tyres

Fifty rupees per tyre.

(ii) Tubes

Twenty rupees per tube.

(iii) Flaps

Twenty rupees per flap.

(b) Others—

(i) Tyres

One thousand six

hundred and fifty

rupees per tyre.

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(ii) Tubes	Two hundred and fifty rupees per tube.
	(iii) Flaps	Fifty rupees per flap.
(2)	Tyres for tractors, including agricultural tractors—	
(a)	Tyres	Five hundred and fifty rupees per tyre.
(b)	Tubes	One hundred rupees per tube.
(c)	Flaps	Fifty rupees per flap.
II.	Tyres for cycles and cycle rickshaws—	
(1)	Tyres	Fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(2)	Tubes	Fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
III.	Tyres for vehicles or equipments designed for use off the road—	
(1)	Tyres	Sixty-six per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(2)	Tubes	One thousand rupees per tube.
(3)	Flaps	Fifty rupees per flap.
IV.	All other tyres—	
(1)	Tyres	Twenty-eight per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(2)	Tubes	One hundred rupees per tube.
(3)	Flaps	Fifty rupees per flap.

*Explanation I.*—"Motor vehicles" means all mechanically propelled vehicles, other than tractors, designed for use upon roads.

*Explanation II.*—"Motor vehicles", "tractors, including agricultural tractors" and "trailers" shall include a chassis; but shall not include a vehicle running upon fixed rails.;

(vi) for Item No. 23A, the following Item shall substituted; namely:—

#### 23A. GLASS AND GLASS-WARE

(1)	Flat glass	Thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , plus five rupees and fifty paise per millimetre thickness per square metre.
(2)	Laboratory glassware	Thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(3)	Glass shells, glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns	Fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(4)	Laminated glass and toughened glass, whether shaped or not	Thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

*Explanation.*—"Flat glass" includes sheet glass, wired glass and rolled glass whether in the form of plate glass, figured glass or in any other form; but excludes laminated glass and toughened glass, whether shaped or not.

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(5) Other glass and glass-ware including tableware	Thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

*Explanation.*—This Item does not include electrical insulators or electrical insulating fittings or parts of such insulators or insulating fittings.;

(vii) after Item No. 23C, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

#### "23E. MARBLE, IN THE FOLLOWING FORMS, NAMELY:—

(1)	Blocks	Sixty rupees per cubic metre.
(2)	Slabs	Fifty rupees per square metre.;
(3)	Tiles	Fifty rupees per square metre.;

(viii) after Item No. 48, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

#### "48A. TRAVEL GOODS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:—

#### SUIT CASES, BRIEF CASES, VANITY BAGS AND VANITY CASES, ALL SORTS.

### THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See section 48)

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act, —

(i) in Item No. 1, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Ten per cent. *ad valorem*". shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 4, under "II. Manufactured tobacco—", for the entries in the third column against sub-Items (3) (i) and (3) (ii), the entries "Four rupees per thousand." and "Two rupees per thousand." shall, respectively, be substituted.

### THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

(See sections 44 and 49)

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	BROADCAST TELEVISION RECEIVER SETS, ALL SORTS, INCLUDING THOSE IN COMBINATION WITH ANY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY, RADIOS (INCLUDING TRANSISTOR SETS), TAPE RECORDERS, VIDEO CASSETTE RECORDERS AND ANY OTHER APPLIANCES OR INSTRUMENTS.	One hundred rupees per set.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.  
R. V. S. PERI SASTRI,